

will be others. We have asked other Senators to come forward tonight to offer their amendments. The Senator from Maryland is doing that and explained it. I appreciate his explanation of the amendment. I am sure we will try to get that in the queue. I know Senator CRAPO has an interest on this issue as well.

It is 8:45, and we have requested colleagues if they had amendments to bring those to the floor. I am concerned about having a vote-arama or having so many people saying: Wait a minute, I didn't have a chance to offer my amendment.

We have been saying all along that we would be in session very late tonight to receive amendments. We will be in session very late tomorrow tonight to dispose of amendments. I would like to see if we can't work out some amendments, accept some amendments, voice vote some amendments, and work toward completing this bill and avoid the crash at the end, the vote-arama where we have votes on amendments without having the slightest idea what is in them. We have done that in the past. That is not a good way to legislate. I would like to avoid that if possible.

I thank my colleague from Maryland for coming late tonight and offering the amendment. I wish more Senators would have. I look forward to working with him tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum and ask unanimous consent that the time be charged equally.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that at 4 p.m. on Thursday, the Senate proceed to a series of votes in relation to the following amendments: Kyl amendment No. 288; Dorgan amendment No. 294; Rockefeller-Collins amendment No. 275. I further ask unanimous consent that no second-degree amendments be in order to any of the preceding amendments prior to the vote, and that there be 2 minutes for debate equally divided prior to each vote.

Mr. REID. Mr. President, I ask if the Senator will modify his unanimous consent request that there be 10 minutes between the second and third votes.

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to limit the time on the last two amendments to 10 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

MORNING BUSINESS

Mr. NICKLES. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to a period for morning business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

LOCAL LAW ENFORCEMENT ACT OF 2001

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I rise today to speak about the need for hate crimes legislation. In the last Congress, Senator KENNEDY and I introduced the Local Law Enforcement Act, a bill that would add new categories to current hate crimes law, sending a signal that violence of any kind is unacceptable in our society.

I would like to describe a terrible crime that occurred on September 12, 2001, in New York, NY. Five teenagers attacked an Arab-American candy store owner. The teenagers stopped in front of the small store and asked the owner, who stood in the doorway, "Do you feel sorry for America?" Without waiting for a response, one teen punched the owner, sending him reeling backwards onto the floor, bleeding heavily. The assailants were able to flee from the scene before witnesses could catch them.

I believe that Government's first duty is to defend its citizens, to defend them against the harms that come out of hate. The Local Law Enforcement Enhancement Act is a symbol that can become substance. I believe that by passing this legislation and changing current law, we can change hearts and minds as well.

ZORAN DJINDJIC

Mr. LEAHY. Mr. President, the cold-blooded assassination of Serbian Prime Minister Zoran Djindjic is a tragedy not only for Serbia, but for the other former Yugoslav republics whose futures are so closely linked. I knew and admired Prime Minister Djindjic from our meetings in Washington, and I want to express my deepest sympathy to his family and to the Serbian people.

Zoran Djindjic was a charismatic and courageous leader who recognized that Serbia's best hope, after years of nationalist-inspired ethnic hatred and war destroyed Yugoslavia and caused the deaths of hundreds of thousands of innocent people, was to follow the path of democracy and the rule of law. This was not an easy choice, as it required confronting the forces of corruption and evil which, despite the overthrow of Slobodan Milosevic, have sought to preserve the status quo.

It was Prime Minister Djindjic who, at considerable personal risk, obtained Milosevic's arrest, after President Kostunica refused to cooperate with the Hague tribunal. Turning over Milosevic was a key step, but Mr. Djindjic understood that it was only the first step toward a formal break with the failed policies of the past.

For the past 3 years, the Congress has provided substantial aid to support economic and political reform in Serbia. However, we have also made clear in legislation and in discussions with Serb officials, that continued cooperation with the Hague prosecutor is essential for continued United States aid to Serbia. There were times in our discussions when Serb officials complained bitterly that the United States and the Hague prosecutor were pressuring them too hard to apprehend and transfer suspected war criminals. In fact, they did so even before the arrest of Milosevic. We responded that while we did not expect them to apprehend all the indictees in Serbia overnight, the United States cannot provide millions of dollars in aid unconditionally to a government that harbors indicted war criminals.

Since the arrest of Milosevic, the Serb Government's cooperation with the Hague tribunal has been sporadic. Mr. Djindjic wanted to move faster, while Mr. Kostunica stood in the way. While some indictees have been turned over, 18 remain at liberty and access to witnesses and documents necessary to the prosecution of these cases has been unsatisfactory. Moreover, there has often been no cooperation until just weeks or days before the deadline in U.S. law for the cutoff of aid.

I mention this because immediately after Prime Minister Djindjic was gunned down some Serb officials blamed his assassination on the pressure exerted on Serbia by the United States and the war crimes prosecutor. I understand that reaction. It is convenient to blame others rather than to acknowledge the difficult but essential task at hand—to remove from the security forces those Milosevic loyalists involved with and protecting organized crime figures and war crimes suspects. But I believe that had the Serb Government moved faster, and more aggressively—as Prime Minister Djindjic urged for the benefit of the Serbian people and the survival of democracy—to arrest those who made no secret of their efforts to thwart reform, this tragedy might have been avoided.

Zoran Djindjic's death has kindled an outpouring of sympathy. Millions of Serbs have taken to the streets to express their support for the policies he fought for. Let us hope that just as millions of Serbs joined together three years ago to oust Milosevic from power, Zoran Djindjic's death will be the catalyst for a renewed and unrelenting effort to destroy the remaining vestiges of the Milosevic era. The United States stands ready to strongly support that effort. There is no alternative, if Serbia is to take its place in today's democratic Europe.

HONORING AMERICAN SOLDIERS

Mr. ALLEN. Mr. President, I rise to honor our brave soldiers fighting in the global war on terrorism. We recently passed the first anniversary of Operation Anaconda, a critical seven-day